Generally fair: light showers in the evening; warmer; southwast winds.

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OVERTURNING A REPUBLIC.

VOL. LXI.---NO. 74.

THE ADMINISTRATION SEEMINGLY UN-AFFECTED BY THE OUTBURST OF POPULAR INDIGNATION.

It Expects a Reversal of Peeling When the Full Facts Recome Known-Blount's Report and the Instructions to Minister Willis May Be Published To-day to Bolster Up Gresham's Letter-The Members of the Administration Believe that the Queen Has Already Been Restored, and Without the Slightest Trouble-Expecting the News by Thursday's Steamer -Minister Thurston Says that the Overthrow of the Provisional Government by Porce Would Be an Art of War, Which Regulres the Consent of Congress, and Declares that the Queen Will Be Dr. throned Again as Soon as the Forces of the United States Are Withdrawn,

Washington, Nov. 12.-President Cleveland and the officials of his Administration profess not to be at all alarmed at the outburst of ropular indignation that has greeted the announcement of his policy on the Hawalian question. They expected the public to be surprised, they say, and express confidence in a reversal of public feeling when "the full | enormity of the crime against the monarchy. a crime in which the Harrison Administration bore a conspicuous part," becomes known. The action of the President in Queen Lillouokatani is restored pence-fully if possible and by force if not, s based alt gether upon Commissioner Sound's report of what led to the revolution: how it was brought about with the assistance of the United States, and the situation of affairs on the island after the overthrow of the Government had been accomplished. Commissioner Blount, however, seems to stand gher in the regard of the Cteveland Administration than is that of the American people. as far as their views can be obtained here. There is a direct i-sue of verneity raised between Mr. Blount and the former Minister. Mr. Stevens, and the Administration will be very apt to learn that instead of being converted to their side of the question as time goes on, the people will become convinced that Mr. Blount found the situation in Hawaii as he was expected to find it, and that his statements of fact, as against those of Mr. Stevens, cannot be accented as absolutely accurate.

To bolster up its case it is probable that Secretary Gresham will very soon, probably to-morrow, make public the full text of Commissioner Blannt's report, and also the substance of the instructions that Minister Willis carried to Honolulu with him. This may not be done if the steamer that is due to arrive at San Francisco to-morrow brings any news of events subsequent to Minister Willis's arrival at Honolulu. This is hardly likely, however, as the steamer left Honolulu almost simultaneously with the Minister's arrival there But the public is making such a persistent effort to have the full argument upon which the President has taken his surprising action, that they will insist on the prompt publication of all the information in possession of the State Department. As an illustration of how carefully the Administration laid its plan for putting the new policy into effect, and how confident it is of success, it can be asserted upon the highest authority that the President and his Cabinet feel assured that the monarchy has already been restored, and that the restoration of the Queen has been effected without the slightest trouble. The news of the successful accomplishment of Minister Willis's mission is looked for not later than Thursday next, when the second steamer to leave Honolulu since the date of the Minister's arrival there will be due in San Francisco. It is thought to be hardly possible that to-morrow's steamer will bring the news of the restoration, but by Thursday the public will undoubtedly be in possession of all the facts. Friends of the Administration, who are confident that the least of the provisional Government with conspiracy and fraud. What have you to say to this?"

"So far as I know the matter was fully covered last February, both charge and reply, and the news of all the facts. Friends of the Administration, who are confident that the leaster's marking and consulted by the men of the Boston, the Committee of Public Safety and the supporters of the provisional Government with conspiracy and fraud. What have you to say to this?"

"So much time had been thus consumed that the leaster's marking and saliers were obliged to stand weary hours in the street before they were at let to go to their night quarters.

"All of them would have been lodged at the Legation and Consultes, but for want of room, where as many as possible were received, these localities being several streets and squares from the painter and Government building. For the occupation of Arion, Hall by the men of the Boston, the Committee of Public Safety and the supporters of the provisional Government had no more treatment with conspiracy and fraud. What have you to say to this?"

"So far as I know the matter was fully covered last February, both charge and reply, and I know of no developments since then. The full claim new stated to be the basion's marking and saliers were obliged to stand weary hours in the street before they were at let to go to their night to leave they were at let to go to their night to leave they were at let to go to the leaston's marking and saliers were obliged to stand weary hours in the street before they were at let to go to the leaston's marking and saliers were obliged to stand weary hours in the street before th later than Thursday next, when the second the Provisional Government has not and will not make serious opposition, and that some of its members will be found to be acting as the

Congressmen in Washington are still indignant at the remarkable attitude of the Administration, and grow more astonished every hour the more they reflect upon the situation. Democratic Seaster said to-day that the President's action becomes more surprising when it is remembered that Secretary Gresham's report was written nearly a month ago. and yet Congress was formally notified before adjourning that the President had no further communication to make. This Senator regards the President's message as an exhibibad faith in view of the circumstances, and will take occasion to say so when Congress renseembles. But there is every indication that the Administration had carefully and shrewdy arranged its programme so that events at lippolula would culminate at the hour of Minister Willia's arrival and that of Admiral Irwin and the war ships, and it did not risk to have the programme interfered with by a prematere announcement of its policy. It is quite evident, therefore, that Secretary Gresham's eport would not have been made public now if the Administration were not absolutely confident that the monarchy has been restored and that Lilliuokaiani is now on the throne

MINISTER THURSTON EN BOUTE TO WASHINGTON. Washington, Nov. 12.-The members of the linwaiian Legation in this city learned to-day that Minister Thurston, accompanied by his mother and daughter, would reach Washington from Chicago to-morrow night. He has not communicated directly with the legation here since Secretary Gresham's report and recommendation to the President was made public, and consequently nothing is known here of his views or intentions. Prof. Alexandes Surveyor-General of Hawail, temporarily in the city, said to-night that what he most feared was that the coup d'état, which Minister Willis's instructions in his cinion contemplated, had already been effected, and that either the Queen was restored to the throne, or some compromise effected looking to a dissolution of the provisional Government, with the prospect of an eventual restoration of the monarchy under new limitations. If the members of the provisional Government would hold out against any aggressive movement on behalf of the Queen until word could be sent by representatives in this country to stand firm, Prof. Alexander believed that they could successfully resist any effort made to displace them. But without such encouragement from the representatives here, he feared that President Dole and his associates might be inclined to listen to the propositions for some sort of a compromise, which he felt sure the British party on the islands, under the lead of Mr. Davis, guardian of the Princess Kaiulani, and Commissioner Wodehouse, would advance.

\*\*SURE TO PROFOKE BLOODSHED.\*\*

\*\*Commissioner Wilder Says if the Queen is Kastored She Will be Deposed Again.\*\*

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—Great interest is taken here in the new turn in Hawaiian affairs, as many of the largest sugar planters and merchants of Hawaii were originally from California, and make San Francisco their headquarters during a portion of every year. To without such encouragement from the repre-

say that these men are indignant over Secre-tary Gresham's letter is to put the case mildly What angers them beyond anything else is that the Secretary of State should misconceive

so vitally the situation on the islands. To talk of restoring the Queen, who, on the the eve of her overthrow, was preparing to disfranchise the white residents of Hawaii, is something which in their eyes borders on lunacy. All are agreed that the course decided on by the Cleveland Administration is the worst that could have been devised, for it is sure to provoke bloodshed. Several promi nent planters now declare that the American navy is so thoroughly in sympathy with the new Government that any orders received from Minister Willis will be construed liberally. There will be no harshness in the support given to restore the Queen.

"Uncle Sam may restore Lillingkalant by force," said Hawaiian Consul-General Wilder, "but that is the only way she can reach the throne again. If this is done the United States Government will have to maintain her on the throne by force. The provisional Government strong enough to maintain the control of the Islands unless the United States should in-Of course, it could not fight the States, but if this Government United should interfere to restore the deposed Queen, she would be deposed again as The letter of Secretary Gresham is dated Oct. 18. That was two days prior to the departure of Minister Willis for Hawaii. It would seem that our Minister at Washington, Mr. Thurstop, should have been notified at the same time, but he was not. Hawaiians believe that the royalists have had information which was instructing Minister Willis to see that inaccessible to us who favor annexation. Liliuokalani has said all along that she would be restored by the American Government. She has told her supporters to have no fear, as the Washington Government would certainly place her back on the throne."

It was stated by a prominent Hawaiian that the reason that Admiral Skerrett was with-Queen and the inauguration of the provisional | drawn from Hawaii was because of a quarrel with Commissioner Blount. The Commissioner issued an order to the Admiral, who refused to obey it, declaring that he did not recognize Blount's authority. Blount replied that he had the written authority of President Cleveland and again issued his order, which the Admiral declined to obey. Blount asked Admiral Skerrett if he did not believe him when he said he had the authority, and was told to produce it in writing before obedience would be rendered. Blount searched for his order of authority, but as it had been mislaid it took some time to find it, and until it was found he was ignored by the Admiral. This trouble led to Skerrett's transfer.

To be ready for any emergency the provisional Government has been quietly strengthening its military force. It is well supplied with arms, and an attempt to place the Queen back on her throne could not be accomplished without the armed interference of the United States. The steamer China, which will arrive here on Tuesday, may have details of the Queen's restoration, but if not the Australia on the 18th will bring them.

MINISTER THURSTON TALKS.

Government Would Be on Act of War.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 - Minister Lorrin A. Thurston of Hawaii, who has been detained in Chicago closing up the affairs of the Hawaiian exhibit, was seen last night while preparing for his trip to Washington, where he will look after the interests of the provisional Government. When asked to express an opinion concorning the action of the Administration in relation to Hawaii, he said:

"As yet I have no official knowledge of any action having been taken, and prefer, therefore, to express no opinion concerning the

matter."
"Mr. Gresham's letter to the President

so sanguine as to believe that Queen's attorney, Mr. Neumann, and duly considered with all the other statements in connection with the subject. I do not hesitate to reiterate that American troops took no part in the movement, and that the revolution was initiated by the late Queen, and forced on the people of Hawaii, who in selfdefence took action terminating a condition

initiated by the late Queen, and force on the people of Hawaii, who in self-defence took action terminating a condition of affairs menacing to His and property, and which was no longer toleraille. In so far as the question of veracity is raised. I do not fear as the question of veracity is raised. I do not fear as the question of veracity is raised. I do not fear as the question of veracity is raised. I do not fear as the question of veracity is raised. I do not fear as the question of veracity is raised. I do not fear as the question of veracity is raised. I do not fear as the question of veracity is raised. I do not fear as the question of veracity is raised. I do not fear as the question of veracity is raised. I do not fear as the question of the limited States Government at the property of the provisional Government is the foreign representatives who were familiar with the circumstances of its creation. It was fitty hours after Lilinockland and by force attend to replace the Queen on the throne there are enough of them to accomplish. So far as the present issue is concerned, the claim of the provisional Government in Hawaii, recognized as such at home and abroad, and that any attempt to forcibly overturn it by a foreign power is in the nature of war against a friendly Government, which, as I understand, requires the consent of Congress. I am not informed that the President is recommended to arroyate any such power to himself, and have no right to assume it. The monarchy cannot be restored except by force from without, and if that supporting force is withdrawn it will be forthwith overthrown. There will be no safety for those who have supported the provisional Government is the Queen is restored, and if the attempt is made I fear that the results will be only desired. The provisional Government is the Queen is restored, and if the attempt is made I fear that the results will be only desired. The provisional Government is the Queen is restored, and if the attempt is made I fear that the results will be of the force its withdrawn it will be forthwith overthrown. There will be no safety for those who
have supported the provisional Government is
the Queen is restored, and if the attempt is
made I fear that the results will be of the
gravest character. I believe that bloodshed
will be inevitable, in which event Americans.
American property, and American interests
will be the groatest sufferers. There has as
yet been no definite expression of the
will of the natives of the Hawaiian
Islands in regard to the form of government they desire, although claims, more or
less unfounded, have been set up by the royalist element to the effect that the natives
were unxious for the restoration of their
Queen. The reason for this lack of expression
is that the average Hawaiian has very little
interest in who rules him so long as he is not
interfered with in the calm enjoyment of life,
and really has no opinion to express."

J. E. Elewene, a full-blooded Hawaiian, who
has been working at the Fair, was seen to-day.
"I don't know how I feel about the putting
of the Queen on the throne," he answered in
response to a question as to his sentiments.
"It all right. There will be no bloodshed.
We don't want to fight. If they want annexation, thea I am for annexation. If they want
anyway."

Persons conversant with Kanaka character

anyway."
Persons conversant with Kanaka character say that this answer is a typical one, and the same question but to the average native, not a beneficiary of royalty, would give in substance the same answer.

STEVENS SCORES GRESHAM.

A REPLY TO THE SECRETARY'S LET-TER TO THE PRESIDENT.

He Says It Was Fifty Hours After the Hawalian Monarchy Had Collapsed When the Marines From the Boston Landed, and It Was Twenty-four Hours After, When the Provisional Government Was Complete Master of the Situation, Before He Recognized I., AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 12.-In a signed leader in the Kennebec Journal to-morrow the Hon. John L. Stevens, late United States Minister

at Hawaii, will make the following reply to ecremry Gresham's report: According to authentic reports from Washngton, a public crime of startling import is about to be committed in the name and under the authority of the American Governmenta public crime of less proportions, but in its moral type similar to the stifling of national life and the reform aspirations of Poland and Hungary a few years ago by the imperial despots, and to the crushing out of the newly formed republic of Rome by the usurped powers of Louis Napoleon. All that American piety. American benevolence, American schools and American patriotism have accomplished in Hawaii in the past seventy years is now

centralized in the provisional Government

and stands in its support. It is a Government

honestly and ably administered, and the best

Government that Hawaii ever had.

"I know not the influences which induced Secretary Gresham to become an active agent in attempting such a grave offence against American civilization, justice, and law. His intense hostility to ex-President Harrison and to the illustrious ex-Secretary of State, who passed to his grave in January last, is well known. It was that which caused him to betray and desert the great political party whose honors he had shared and brought him to his present attitude toward his former associates and their work.

"So far as his recent manifesto on Hawaiian affairs casts reflection upon my official action I care little, except to the degree that his cruel and untruthful words strike at the noble band of men and women who have for ten months stood so resolutely and unitedly in defence of American civilization.

"The remarks made by me before the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco on June 1. and before the citizens of Augusta on June 20. republished in the Kenneher Journal of to-day, are answers to most of the shamefully unjust imputations on my official action, under circumstances requiring my deepest anxiety to faithfully serve my country and the cause of

"Perhaps nothing better shows the character of the Secretary's assault than what he says about the hall which the men of the Boston occupied a few days, and until better quarters could be procured. After I had made my request to Capt. Willse to land his men. as a precautionary safeguard to American life and property, he and his officers informed me that their men must have shelter for the night. Without special information in that regard, I had supposed that the ship's marines had tents of their own for their customary use in

note and sent it by a messenger to secure a large hall that was supposed to be available, but the man in charge of the hall was several but the man in charge of the hall was several
inlies away.

"I had not known of the existence of the
Arion Hall until that evening, when a messenger with my note was sent to the supposed
agent of the Arion Hall, who was a loyaiset.

"He returned me a courteous nesser, saying
the would be pleased to let the hall for the specified I purpose, but he had ceared to let the
agent, informing me who had charge of the
hall. This required a third note and a third
effort of a messenger, which proved successfut.

case of emergency on shore. I at once wrote a

so much time had been thus consumed that

Secretary Gresham assumes that the iends of annexation made the revolution id that the provisional Government, when knowledged by the United States Minister.

acknowledged by the United States Minister, existed only on paper.
Queen Litius-kalani Inaugurated the revolution by attempting to destroy the Constitution by revolutionary means. From Saturday afternoon, Jan. 14, to Jan. 16.

a dispute as to the nour by the clock at which I gave recognition.

That is of no essential importance, for, in fact, all resistance to the formation of a new government practically ceased more than two days before.

The Committee of the House and provisions to force ment, constituted the

"The Committee of the House and provis-ional Government constituted the only Ha-waiian Government de facto existing for treenty-four years prior to my recognition, the monarchical Government having complete-ly collarsed several days before. So all unjust imputations on Capt. Wiltse and myself will vanish into thin air, and the crime of the Havanish into unional Government will stand-out waiting provisional Government will stand-out which provisional Government will stand-out which will be a stand-out with the stand-out will be a stand-out will be a stand-out with the stand-out will be a stand-out will be a stand-out with the stand-out will be a stand-out will be a stand-out with the stand-out will be a stand-out wil

Comments of the Foreign Press. LONDON, Nov. 13 .- The News says of Secre-

tary Gresham's report on Hawaii: "It is astonishing what self-control the American Government shows in refusing to annex Hawaii, which could be had for the ask ing. and would supply a want of America's growing commerce.

"Mr. Harrison did his best to pledge his successor to annexation, but vainly. It is an example to all of us, and especially to the warriors in Matabele Land, who announce light bleartedly that they have gone there to stay."

REPOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Rand of Insurgents Selzes a Custon House and Picks Up Many Recruits, El Paso, Tex., Nov. 12.-The city of Mexico.

is in the greatest excitement, and the military and civil authorities are arming citizens with all the weapons obtainable. The cause of the excitement is due to information received by the military commander and commander of the frontier customs guards that the city and particularly the Custom House will be attacked by the revolutionists. a detachment of whom captured the Custom House at Las Palmas, ninety miles west of here, on last Tuesday. The revolutionists. several days ago, issued a pronunciamento against the Mexican Government and distributed it along the border and to the south.

This fact became known to the Government. but no attention was paid to the matter until the attack and capture of the Custom House at Las Palmas, which was a complete surprise. The authorities have information that the revolutionists are now on their way to Juarez from Palmas, and are about 600 strong, while small parties are continually joining them

from the mountains to the south and west.

The fighting force at Juarez consists of three cavairy troops, sixty-five mounted customs guards, and something over three hundred deputy policemen, all under the command of Col. Zuberkerski of the Eleventh Regiment of cavalry.

MATAMORAS, Mex., Nov. 12.-A great sensa tion has been created here by the telegraphic announcement from the city of Mexico that Gen. Juan G. Cortena, one of the revolutionary leaders of Mexico, has been arrested and imprisoned in the San Juan de Ulioa prison by order of President Diaz for attempting to incite another revolution.

This city is Gen. Cortena's old home. Twentyfive years ago he was the most feared man in

He ruled the Rio Grande border country from Laredo to the mouth of the river, and was in the revolutionary business as a means of gaining a profitable livelihood. His exploits during the American civil war cost the United States Government many thousands of

When President Diaz's revolution ended in

the 9th instant, establishing the fact that the shots fired from the port of Amapala were fired at the Costa Rica with the intention, if possible, of hitting her, and not, as was thought at first, across her hows for the purpose of bringing her about. On the same day Secratary Gresham, after consultation with the President, sent Minister Young his instructions to demand an exidenation and apology. Ills satisfactory reply, which closes the incident, reached the State Department last night.

DIED IN A DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

A Man Who Had Taken Polson Rushes in, Wrecks Things and Diss.

A wild-eyed man rushed excitedly into the office of Dr. W. A. Rebinson of 112 East 128th street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. "I've taken poison: I've taken poison!" he shouted

when he caught sight of the Doctor. "Sit down," said the Doctor, "What have you taken? Be quiet and I'll prepare some

you taken? Be quiet and I'll prepare some medicine for you."

The man obeyed, but in a moment he was on his feet again. He ran wildly about the office, colliding with a table and knocking off a lot of bottles that smushed on the floor. He swept some more bottles off another table, and finally made a rush at the Dector. It was the Doctor's turn now to be excited. He ran out of the property of the colliding with a table and the floor of the swept some more bottles off another table, and finally made a rush at the Dector. It was the Doctor's turn now to be excited. He ran out of the run of

sold for \$11: men's suits \$25, now sold for \$12.50; men's elegant winter overcoats \$20, now sold for \$19: men's overcoats \$25, now sold for \$19: men's overcoats \$25, now sold for \$12.50. Thousands of suits and overcoats of the linest grades, expressly manufactured for this season, too numerous to describe, at equally low prices. Thousands of boys and children's suits and overcoats at hair price. Make no mistake. This enormous clearing sale is only at Broadway and 31st st., Vogel Hrothers' mammoth new store. Open evenings.—Adv.

FOUND PAWNING · SILVER.

MR. SNEAD SAYS TWO POLICE DETEC-TIVES MALTREATED HIM.

It Was His Own Sliver On Which He Was Seeking to Raise Money, and They Arrested Him at the Pawn Shop-He Had a Londed Pistol-Says that His Rooms were Invaded and His Private Papers Rend,

Mr. Harry V. Snead of 98 Fifth avenue told last night, at 156 West Eighty-fourth street, in the apartments of Major F. G. de Fontaine, a veteran in the Confederate service, the following story:

"On Wednesday morning." he said, " started out to collect money on a number of bills and debts due me to meet some of my own bills. I could not collect enough money on the bills due me. and so I returned to my room at 98 Fifth avenue. At my room was a trunk full of silverware belonging to mother and my sister and myself, and which I owned as much as anyone, and which I had a right to use. I took out some of the silver ware, as much as I thought necessary to deposit as collateral to get the money which I needed, and put it in a black bag."

Here Major De Fontaine explained that some of Mr. Snead's funds were locked up in the Madison Square Bank, and so the young manhe is 28-was obliged to use the silver as

"I went to a man on Sixth avenue," continued Mr. Snead, "he was a bawnbrokerwith the intention of raising the money. As I entered the place I saw two men dressed in plain clothes outside the door. I went in opened the bag and took out the silver. couldn't get as much as I thought I ought to and so I replaced the silver in the bag and started to go to another place. The two men had seen the proceedings in the store. Thad got down to Ninth street when store. I had got down to Ninth street when two men stepped up to me and said: 'What have you got in that satchel?' As a man would naturally do in such a case. I replied. 'None of your business, none of your damned business.'

"Well, we will show you whether it is our business,' the men replied. 'We are detectives.

"Show me your badges and I will go with you.' I said.

o clock and no one came. Later I berned that control did not see Mr. Law. Later in the afternoon I asked the keeper if I couldn't send word to Mr. Owens.

"Yes, if you pay a dollar."

"All right, I said.
"A messenger came, and I sent word. I said, though, that the messenger would have to collect at the other end, because they had taken everything I had, my watch, pistol, and papers. Late in the afternoon Lawyer Bell came, but it was too late to bail mo out. So I stayed in the mil Friday night.

"Saturday morning Commissioner Owens

came, but it was too into to bail me out. So I stayed in the mit Friday night.

Saturday morning Commissioner Owens came and taiked to Justice hoch about the case. The Justice sail the case would be dismissed as soon as the officers should come to court. The people at the court telephoned to Police Headquarters a number of times for the officers, but they did not come. Finally I was paroled in the custody of Mr. Owens. My case will come up again to-merrow morning.

"The detectives had my keys, and I have learned that they went to my room and overhauled all my trunks and tossessions, and went through my letters. There was one trunk to which I did not not have the key. In this trunk were three letters written by theories Washington to my great grandfather. I stage shreet, and one written by Gen. Nathanie Greene to my great grandfather. I don't know whether they got into that trunk or not."

The man obeyed, but in a moment he was on in feet again. He ran wildly about the office colliding with a table and knocking off a lot of bottles that smushed on the floor. He awept some more bottles off another table, and finally some more bottles off in the house and down to the police station in East 12th atreet.

There's crazy man in my office amashing everything in it." be told Sergeant Hurlbut.

The Sergeaut sont letteetive Price and two policemen around to the office and two policemen around the two policemen aro

and kept his resolution. He was nervous and excitable in consequence. He dressed himself in his best clothes about 250 o'clock and went out. His wife discovered his absence and because of his condition started in search of him.

She saw a crowd in front of the Dector's house and ran in. There had been some carbolic acid in the house, and McLaughlin had faken the bottle with him the must have drunk the poison in the street in his delirium. The McLaughlins had one child, a baby 18 months old.

THE EXICT HALL-PRICE CLEARING OF Fine Winter Cloth up at Vogel Brothers', Broadway and Thrist first Street, Only.

On account of their great overproduction they have marked men's fine winter suits, \$20, how sold for \$10; men's suits, \$22, now sold for \$10; men's suits, \$22, now sold for \$10; men's suits, \$25, now sold for \$10; men's covercoats, \$20, now sold

Calisaya La Rilla in in All

A MONARCHY FOR BRAZIL

The Insurgents Decide to Raise the Im perint Fing.

LONDON, Nov. 13,-The Times says it has learned from private sources that the leaders of the Brazilian rebellion conferred on Tuesday and decided to hoist the imperial flag. They intend to direct their efforts, says the

Times, to restoring the monarchy. This policy was first announced by Admiral Mello, and was well received by the other rebel officera. BRUSSELS, Nov. 12.-The Independance Belge says it has perfectly trustworthy advices to

the effect that Vice-President Peixoto has formed a plan to break the insurgent power completely at the end of this month. The vessels which he has bought abroad are to be con centrated at Rio de Janeiro in such a manner as to block Admiral Mello's fleet in the bay and with the aid of the forts force the insurgents to surrender.

GUATEMALA AROUSED.

The Country Driven by Burrios to the Verge of Revolution.

Panama, Nov. 3.-A revolution monaces Guatemala, owing to the ambition and obstinacy of President Reyna Barrica. At a council of the Ministers the discussion was very warm over the decree of l'arrios providing that from Oct. 1 ten per cent. of the total import duties should be raid in national gold, adding ten per cent, on each quarter following until 80 per cent, in gold was reached. The Ministers actually came to blows.

The Permanent Commission of the Assembly protested against the doings of the President. and especially against the decree creating the gold standard. In view of the hostility of the Assembly the President concluded to dissolve it, assuming to himself all powers.

He placed near the building where the As-sembly meets a large body of soldiers, and made an estentatious display of artillery and battalions in other parts of the city. Some of the Deputies kept away from the Assembly.

The present situation is critical. At any momentarmed revolt against Barries may break

he assured that the sceptres of Casarism and the swords of their persecutors would fall harmless at the feet of the lapacy.

THE UMBRIA'S ROUGH YOYAGE, Her Passengers Kep: Below for Two Days

- The Steward Irjured. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.-The steamer Umbria. which sailed from New York on Nov. 4, arrived to-day. She experienced very heavy weather For two days her passengers were compelled to remain below on account of the seas sweeping the deck. A wave burst in three portholes of the dining saloon on the port side. They were replaced with deadeyes. The steward was thrown to the deek and injured so severely that he had to be taken to the hospital for

SANK A BIG LAKE STEAMER. A Schooner Wrecks the C. B. Lockwood to

AMHERSTRURG, Ont., Nov. 12,-The steamer C. R. Lockwood, bound down, and the schoone Elizabeth A. Nicholson, in tow of steamer John Emery Owen, and bound up, collided last even ing in the Detroit River at the Lime Kiln crossing. The boats came together with a terrific crash, head on, and the Lockwood filled and

The bow of the Nichelson is tadly smashed In but her pumps keep her affout. She was taken in tow by the tag Home Rule and brought here. The Lockwood was coming from Lake Superior with soft ore and the Nicholson had a cargo of coal for Chicago from Buffalo. The Lockwood was the largest wooden steamer on the lakes and was owned by R. L. Hennington and others of Cleveland, being valued at \$150,000. The wreck can be raised. valued at \$130,000. The wreck can or raised, but it will be an expensive undertaking.

The codision was caused by the steering gear of the Micholson giving out just as she was coming over the crossing letting her swing around into the Lockwood. The channel was too narrow for the Lockwood at 100 get out of the way. Both vessels were going at full sleed. The Micholson is owned by a functy owen of Detroit and is valued at \$25,000. It is likely that an attempt will be made to hold her for the loss of the Lockwood.

The Lockwood sank within three minutes after the collision in twenty feet of water. The crush was so terrific that she was thrown on the east channel bank, and apparently broke in two amidships, the storn dropping into deep water. There is a large hole in her bow.

water. There is a large hole in her bow ANGERED AT THE ADMINISTRATION. This Caused the L. ndelice, Congressman Runter of filmois Says.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12. Congressman at-Large A. J. Hunter (Dem.) of illinois, on his way home from the Virginia campaign, was here

to-day, and said: "heventy-five per cent, of the causes of the Democratic disaster was due to the Adminis-tration. Five thousand of my people have tration. Five thousand of my recode have been in Washington, and, receiving no satisfaction at all, went home anary at devoland. The President's rule that Republicans shall hold over four years from the date of confirmation, which means not only two years more, but eight and nine months additional, has been hotly denounced. Never before have Congressmen gone home expressing such bitterness toward the President. This is especially the case with members from the South. I can't see that the tariff had anything to do with the landslide. I regard Democratic condemnation of the Administration as the prime cause of Republican success, which, in proportion, even overshadows our triumph of last fall. Democrats stayed at home." THE STORY OF M'KANE.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

A Personal Study of the Autocrat of Gravesend.

QUALITIES THAT MADE HIM BOSS.

How He Got Rich, and Why His Neighbors Like Him.

The American Beginnings of the McKanes-John T. In Business - His Road to \$30,000 a Year-Wife and Children-The Good Methodist and Faithful Sunday School Tencher-Pooh-Bah - Political Battles-Power Over the Yole-What Ills Minister Says of Him and of the Sunday High Jinks in the Coney Island Rowery-The Chief's Taste in Eloquence - The Six Slamese Politing Places of Gravesend.

Whether his name is McKane or McCain or

McKain, or whether Mr. Justice Joseph F. Bar-nard of Poughkeepsie sends him to jail for contempt of the Supreme Court of the Imperial State or not, his neighbors in Gravesend, Long Island, and his friends in that stormy baili-wick will still speak of him as the Hon. John Young McKane. His cronies will still fondly regard him as Chief Mchane, their old friend, who has recently had syntactical and rhotorical epithets by the yard flung at him, and about whom the people from the Rockies to the codfish grounds are asking questions. He has become a national character. Although for years he has grasped the hand of Presidents and Governors and United Scates Senators, and has had Congressmen and State Senators and Assemblymen await his con-

When President Darks recoiled the success. Gen. Out-on was summoned to the success. Gen. Out-on was summoned to success. The success of the success of the success of the success of the success. Gen. Out-on was summoned to success. The success of the succe their power or audacity. The faithful might says in his patent that the patentees, their associates, heirs, and successors shall have full power and authority to enjoy the free liberty of conscience according to the custom and manner of Holland without molestation or disturbance from any magistrate or mugistrates or any other ecclesiastical minister that may pretend jurisdiction over them, and they also were to erect a body politic and civil combination among themselves, and, further on, Kieft says that the settlers may have full power and authority to elect a certain officer among themselves to execute the place of a scout. Chief McKane's first place in the town was that of a constable or scout, and one of the earliest of the town's scouts or constables could give Mckane points on ruling the bailiwick. It is recorded that on Jan. 1, 1043, Mc-Kane's predecessor of 250 years ago converted a soldier at Gravesend of having left his station while on guard, and nunished him by compalling him to sit upon a wooden horse during a parade with a pitcher in one hand and a drawn sword in the other, to show that he liked beer better than his duty, and that his courage was always in proportion to the quantity of beer he consumed. Chief McKane is 54 years old. He never took a drink of liquor or beer or wine in as familiar with the records of the town and the measures of his predecessors as with the workings of his own household.

A little over half a century ago the McKane family came from County Antrim, Ireland, and settled at Sheepshead Bay, within easy walking distance of travesend. There was old John McKane, the chief's father, who died a year or so ago, and Mrs. Mchane, still alive, and hale and hearty, at the old home in Sheepshead Bay: young John, and in the natural course of events after him six brothers - Robert. Theodore, James, William, George, and Issue. All but Isauc are alive-The McKanes, parents and children, spread over theer shend Bay to Cravesend, and for years tent section of Long Island has been known as Mckaueville, tild John Mckaue farmed a little and kept store. Young John and his brothers he ped on the farm, and all were thrifty and careful as if they had been the Holland Dutchman of Kieft's famous old days. Young John carned his first money picking strawberries at fifty cents a week, and later his father apprenticed him to a carpenter and builder. Early in the war days young McKane branched out for himself and started the sheepshead Flaning Mill. He did an enormouse business, and in later days he built all the stables and grand stands of the Coney Island Jockey Club, Brighton Beach Racing Association, and Brooklyn Jockey Club, situ ated at Gravesend. Furthermore, you can now hardly go a rod, either in Gravesend, Sheepshead lay, or anywhere thereabouts nowadays that an admirer of Chief McKane will not stop and say: "The Chief built that house and took a mortgage on it." That is the story all the way through. Chief McKane has prac tically built up Gravesend, and some idea of the magnitude of his operations can be gathered from the fact that his annual in-\$30,000. His fortune is estimated at \$500,000. He practically gave up the business of builder several years ago, handing it over to his brothers, some of whom are masons and con-